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GLENN PATENT GROUP
3475 EDISON WAY, SUITE L
MENLO PARK, CA 94025

EXAMINER
WON, MICHAEL YOUNG

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

PTOL-90A (Rev. 04/07)

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/613,435	Applicant(s) AOKI ET AL.
	Examiner Michael Y. Won	Art Unit 2155

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>18 September 2007</u>.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>11-27</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>11-27</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>9/18/07</u>.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This action is in response to the Request for Continued Examination and

Amendment filed September 18, 2007.

2.   Claims 11-17, 21 and 22 have been amended new claims 23-27 have been

added.

3.   Claims 11-27 have been examined and are pending with this action.

4.   Claims 21 and 22 previously rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101, have been ·

withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

5.   Claim 20 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Maltby et al.

(US 6,202,100 B1).

As per **claim 20**, Maltby teaches a process of communications between first and

second computers having an open text messaging link (see Fig.2), the computers

running respective text messaging application programs providing a text messaging

window at each computer for displaying an exchange of text messages (see col.6, lines

33-36: "both the first and second computers run conferencing applications, which are

responsible for exchanging messages between the first and second computer"), the

process comprising operations of:

replicating contents and format of a first computer's operating system clipboard in an

operating system clipboard of a second computer, where the replicating operation is

conducted responsive to coordinated user instructions submitted via respective text

messaging application programs of the first and second computers (see col.7, lines 49-

50: "The contents of CLIPBOARD A are thus reproduced on CLIPBOARD B" and col.9,

lines 1-4: "transmits all the available clipboard formats, thereby allowing general

clipboard transfer over the network").

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

6.   Claims 11-19, and 21-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Maltby et al. (US 6,202,100 B1) in view of Agrawal et al. (US

2003/0120680 A1).

INDEPENDENT:

As per **claim 11**, Maltby teaches a method of communications between first and

second computers having an open connection (see Fig.2), the first and second

computers running respective application programs providing a window at each

computer for displaying an exchange of text messages (see col.6, lines 33-36: "both the

first and second computers run conferencing applications, which are responsible for

exchanging messages between the first and second computer"), the method comprising

operations of:

the application programs cooperatively replicating contents and format of a

clipboard provided by an operating system running at the first computer in a clipboard

provided by an operating system running at the second computer (see col.7, lines 49-

50: "The contents of CLIPBOARD A are thus reproduced on CLIPBOARD B" and col.9,

lines 1-4: "transmits all the available clipboard formats, thereby allowing general

clipboard transfer over the network");

where the operation of replicating the contents is completed only in response to

performance of each of the following actions:

the first computer receiving a predetermined user input sequence

including invocation of a predetermined clipboard paste command of the

operating system running at the first computer (see col.1, lines 51-58: "The user

(generally with a mouse and cursor) would identify the text to be copied from the

first (server) application, and then select the appropriate menu option to place

this text the clipboard"), where the predetermined user input sequence is

performed in conjunction with the window at the first computer (see col.6, lines

34-44: "The conferencing applications are also responsible for interacting via the clipboard with the first and second applications at their respective computers");

the application program running on the second computer presenting a user prompt in conjunction with the window of the second computer (see col.3, lines 38-43: "possible by double clicking on the object as seen from the target application to launch the server application and use it to process the object"), the user prompt including notification that clipboard contents and format from the first computer are available to the second computer (see col.3, lines contains extra information over and above the bit map, text, or whatever representing the appearance of the object: it also contains... a native format");

the application program running on the second computer detecting user selection of the user prompt (see col.7, lines 64-67: "and become available for user selection").

Maltby does not explicitly teach that the messaging application program is an Instant Messaging (IM) application program running an IM window.

Agrawal teaches that a messaging application program is an Instant Messaging (IM) application program running an IM window (see col.2, [0030]: "The URL can be launched or copied to the clipboard with one click, making it easy to share the URL with others via e-mail or instant messaging).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Maltby in view of Agrawal so that messaging application program is an Instant Messaging (IM) application program

running an IM window. One would be motivated to do so because Maltby teaches that

the applications running on terminal A and terminal B are conferencing software which

are essentially enhancements to the known prior art data communications software (see

col.7, lines 17-22).

As per **claim 12**, Maltby teaches a method of communications between first and

second computers having an open connection (see Fig.2), the first and second

computers running respective application programs providing a window at each

computer for displaying an exchange of text messages (see col.6, lines 33-36: "both the

first and second computers run conferencing applications, which are responsible for

exchanging messages between the first and second computer"), the method comprising

operations of:

the application programs cooperatively replicating contents and format of a

clipboard provided by an operating system running at the first computer in a clipboard

provided by an operating system running at the second computer (see col.7, lines 49-

50: "The contents of CLIPBOARD A are thus reproduced on CLIPBOARD B" and col.9,

lines 1-4: "transmits all the available clipboard formats, thereby allowing general

clipboard transfer over the network");

where the replicating, operations comprise:

responsive to the first computer receiving a predetermined user input

sequence including invocation of a predetermined paste command of the

operating system running at the first computer (see col.1, lines 51-58: "The user

(generally with a mouse and cursor) would identify the text to be copied from the

first (server) application, and then select the appropriate menu option to place

this text the clipboard"), where the predetermined user input sequence is

performed in conjunction with the window at the first computer (see col.6, lines

34-44: "The conferencing applications are also responsible for interacting via the

clipboard with the first and second applications at their respective computers"),

the application program running on the first computer performing operations

including uploading contents and format of the clipboard of the operating system

running at the first computer (see col.7, lines 58-60: "to obtain the list of formats

in which the data on the clipboard is available");

responsive to the application program running on the first computer

receiving user entry of a send command, the application program running on the

first computer transferring said uploaded contents and format to the second

computer (see col.3, lines 28-38: "contains extra information over and above the

bit map, text, or whatever representing the appearance of the object: it also

contains... a native format"; and col.7, lines 32-36: "CLIP SEND uses the

COMMS system to send a message to terminal B");

responsive to receiving the transferred contents and format, the

application program running on the second computer presenting a user prompt in

conjunction with the window of the second computer (see col.3, lines 38-43:

"possible by double clicking on the object as seen from the target application to

launch the server application and use it to process the object"; col.7, lines 66-67:

"become available for user selection"; and col.8, lines 8-11: "user selects the

clipboard entry");

the application program running on the second computer, responsive to

user selection of the user prompt, copying the transferred contents and format to

the clipboard of the operating system running at the second computer (see col.8,

lines 9-29: "passes the data to CLIPBOARD B... CLIPBOARD B forwards the

data to APPN B").

Maltby does not explicitly teach that the messaging application program is an

Instant Messaging (IM) application program running an IM window.

Agrawal teaches that a messaging application program is an Instant Messaging

(IM) application program running an IM window (see col.2, [0030]: "The URL can be

launched or copied to the clipboard with one click, making it easy to share the URL with

others via e-mail or instant messaging).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to modify the system of Maltby in view of Agrawal so that

messaging application program is an Instant Messaging (IM) application program

running an IM window. One would be motivated to do so because Maltby teaches that

the applications running on terminal A and terminal B are conferencing software which

are essentially enhancements to the known prior art data communications software (see

col.7, lines 17-22).

As per **claim 13**, Maltby teaches a method of communications between first and

second computers having an open connection (see Fig.2), the first and second

computers running respective application programs providing a window at each

computer for displaying an exchange of text messages (see col.6, lines 33-36: "both the

first and second computers run conferencing applications, which are responsible for

exchanging messages between the first and second computer"); the method comprising

operations of:

the application programs cooperatively replicating contents and format of a

clipboard provided by an operating system running at the first computer in a clipboard

provided by an operating system running at the second computer (see col.7, lines 49-

50: "The contents of CLIPBOARD A are thus reproduced on CLIPBOARD B" and col.9,

lines 1-4: "transmits all the available clipboard formats, thereby allowing general

clipboard transfer over the network");

where the replicating operations comprise:

, responsive to the first computer receiving a predetermined user input

sequence including invocation of a predetermined paste command of the·

operating system running at the first computer (see col.1, lines 51-58: "The user

(generally with a mouse and cursor) would identify the text to be copied from the

first (server) application, and then select the appropriate menu option to place

this text the clipboard"), where the user input sequence is performed in

conjunction with the window at the first computer (see col.6, lines 34-44: "The

conferencing applications are also responsible for interacting via the clipboard

with the first and second applications at their respective computers"), the

program running on the first computer presenting an acknowledgement message

in conjunction with the window of the first computer (see col.4, lines 41-44:

"receiving notification that the first application has submitted material to the

clipboard");

responsive to the IM application program running on the first computer

receiving user entry of a send command, performing operations comprising:

the application program running on the first computer uploading

contents and format of the clipboard of the operating system running at

the first computer, and transferring said uploaded contents and format to

the second computer (see col.3, lines 28-38: "contains extra information

over and above the bit map, text, or whatever representing the

appearance of the object: it also contains... a native format"; and col.7,

lines 32-36: "CLIP SEND uses the COMMS system to send a message to

terminal B");

the IM application program running on the second computer

presenting a user prompt in conjunction with the window of the second

computer (see col.3, lines 38-43: "possible by double clicking on the object

as seen from the target application to launch the server application and

use it to process the object"; col.7, lines 66-67: "become available for user

selection"; and col.8, lines 8-11: "user selects the clipboard entry");

the application program running on the second computer, responsive to

receiving user selection of the user prompt (see col.3, lines 38-43: "possible by double

clicking on the object as seen from the target application to launch the server

application and use it to process the object"), copying the transferred contents and

format to the clipboard of operating system running at the second computer (see col.8,

lines 9-29: "passes the data to CLIPBOARD B... CLIPBOARD B forwards the data to

APPN B").

Maltby does not explicitly teach that the messaging application program is an

Instant Messaging (IM) application program running an IM window.

Agrawal teaches that a messaging application program is an Instant Messaging

(IM) application program running an IM window (see col.2, [0030]: "The URL can be

launched or copied to the clipboard with one click, making it easy to share the URL with

others via e-mail or instant messaging).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to modify the system of Maltby in view of Agrawal so that

messaging application program is an Instant Messaging (IM) application program

running an IM window. One would be motivated to do so because Maltby teaches that

the applications running on terminal A and terminal B are conferencing software which

are essentially enhancements to the known prior art data communications software (see

col.7, lines 17-22).

As per **claim 14**, Maltby teaches a method of communications between first and

second computers having an open connection (see Fig.2), the first and second

computers running respective application programs providing a window at each

computer for displaying an exchange of text messages (see col.6, lines 33-36: "both the

first and second computers run conferencing applications, which are responsible for

exchanging messages between the first and second computer"), the method comprising

operations of:

the application programs cooperatively replicating contents and format of a

clipboard provided by an operating system running at the first computer in a clipboard

provided by an operating system running at the second computer (see col.7, lines 49-

50: "The contents of CLIPBOARD A are thus reproduced on CLIPBOARD B" and col.9,

lines 1-4: "transmits all the available clipboard formats, thereby allowing general

clipboard transfer over the network");

where the transmitting and replicating operations comprise:

responsive to the application program running on the first computer receiving

user entry of a send command, performing operations comprising:

the application program running on the first computer sending notice of the

paste to the application program running on the second computer (see col.3,

lines 28-38: "contains extra information over and above the bit map, text, or

whatever representing the appearance of the object: it also contains... a native

format"; and col.7, lines 32-36: "CLIP SEND uses the COMMS system to send a

message to terminal B");

the application program running on the second computer presenting a

user prompt in conjunction with the window of the second computer (see col.3,

lines 38-43: "possible by double clicking on the object as seen from the target

application to launch the server application and use it to process the object";

col.7, lines 66-67: "become available for user selection"; and col.8, lines 8-11:

"user selects the clipboard entry");

responsive to receiving user selection of the user prompt, performing operations

comprising:

the application program running on the first computer uploading contents

and format of the clipboard of the operating system running at the first computer,

and transferring said uploaded contents and format to the second computer (see

col.3, lines 28-38: "contains extra information over and above the bit map, text, or

whatever representing the appearance of the object: it also contains... a native

format"; and col.7, lines 32-36: "CLIP SEND uses the COMMS system to send a

message to terminal B");

the application program running on the second computer copying the

transferred contents and format to the clipboard of the operating system running

at the second computer (see col.8, lines 9-29: "passes the data to CLIPBOARD

B... CLIPBOARD B forwards the data to APPN B").

Maltby does not explicitly teach that the messaging application program is an

Instant Messaging (IM) application program running an IM window.

Agrawal teaches that a messaging application program is an Instant Messaging

(IM) application program running an IM window (see col.2, [0030]: "The URL can be

launched or copied to the clipboard with one click, making it easy to share the URL with

others via e-mail or instant messaging).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Maltby in view of Agrawal so that messaging application program is an Instant Messaging (IM) application program running an IM window. One would be motivated to do so because Maltby teaches that the applications running on terminal A and terminal B are conferencing software which are essentially enhancements to the known prior art data communications software (see col.7, lines 17-22).

As per **claim 15**, Maltby teaches a method of communications between first and second computers having an open connection (see Fig.2), the first and second computers running respective application programs providing a window at each computer for displaying an exchange of text messages (see col.6, lines 33-36: "both the first and second computers run conferencing applications, which are responsible for exchanging messages between the first and second computer"), the method comprising operations of:

the application programs cooperatively replicating contents and format of a clipboard provided by an operating system running at the first computer in a clipboard provided by an operating system running at the second computer (see col.7, lines 49-50: "The contents of CLIPBOARD A are thus reproduced on CLIPBOARD B" and col.9, lines 1-4: "transmits all the available clipboard formats, thereby allowing general clipboard transfer over the network");

where the replicating operation comprises responsive to the first computer receiving a predetermined user input sequence including invocation of a predetermined

paste command of the operating system running at the first computer (see col.1, lines

51-58: "The user (generally with a mouse and cursor) would identify the text to be

copied from the first (server) application, and then select the appropriate menu option to

place this text the clipboard"), where the predetermined user input sequence is

performed in conjunction with the window at the first computer (see col.6, lines 34-44:

"The conferencing applications are also responsible for interacting via the clipboard with

the first and second applications at their respective computers"), the application

program running on the first computer performing at least one of:

uploading contents and format of the clipboard of the operating system

running at the first computer (see col.7, lines 58-60: "to obtain the list of formats in

which the data on the clipboard is available");

uploading contents and format of the clipboard of the operating system running at

the first computer and transferring the uploaded contents and format to the second

computer (see col.3, lines 28-38: "contains extra information over and above the bit

map, text, or whatever representing the appearance of the object: it also contains... a

native format"; and col.7, lines 32-36: "CLIP SEND uses the COMMS system to send a

message to terminal B");

sending notice of the paste to the application program running on the second

computer (see col.4, lines 41-44: "receiving notification that the first application has

submitted material to the clipboard").

Maltby does not explicitly teach that the messaging application program is an

Instant Messaging (IM) application program running an IM window.

Agrawal teaches that a messaging application program is an Instant Messaging (IM) application program running an IM window (see col.2, [0030]: "The URL can be launched or copied to the clipboard with one click, making it easy to share the URL with others via e-mail or instant messaging).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Maltby in view of Agrawal so that messaging application program is an Instant Messaging (IM) application program running an IM window. One would be motivated to do so because Maltby teaches that the applications running on terminal A and terminal B are conferencing software which are essentially enhancements to the known prior art data communications software (see col.7, lines 17-22).

As per **claim 21**, Maltby teaches a computer-readable storage media containing a first program for installing a second program, the second program when installed on multiple target computers performing operations for communications between first and second computers having an open connection (see Fig.2), the first and second computers running respective application programs providing a window at each computer for displaying an exchange of text messages (see col.6, lines 33-36: "both the first and second computers run conferencing applications, which are responsible for exchanging messages between the first and second computer"), the operations comprising:

the application programs cooperatively replicating contents and format of a clipboard provided by an operating system running at the first computer in a clipboard

provided by an operating system running at the second computer (see col.7, lines 49-50: "The contents of CLIPBOARD A are thus reproduced on CLIPBOARD B" and col.9, lines 1-4: "transmits all the available clipboard formats, thereby allowing general clipboard transfer over the network").

Maltby does not explicitly teach that the messaging application program is an Instant Messaging (IM) application program running an IM window.

Agrawal teaches that a messaging application program is an Instant Messaging (IM) application program running an IM window (see col.2, [0030]: "The URL can be launched or copied to the clipboard with one click, making it easy to share the URL with others via e-mail or instant messaging).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Maltby in view of Agrawal so that messaging application program is an Instant Messaging (IM) application program running an IM window. One would be motivated to do so because Maltby teaches that the applications running on terminal A and terminal B are conferencing software which are essentially enhancements to the known prior art data communications software (see col.7, lines 17-22).

As per **claim 22**, Maltby teaches a computer-readable storage media containing a first program for installing a second program, the second program when installed on multiple target computers performing operations for communications between first and second computers having an open link (see Fig.2), the computers running respective application programs providing a window at each computer for displaying an exchange

of text messages (see col.6, lines 33-36: "both the first and second computers run conferencing applications, which are responsible for exchanging messages between the first and second computer"), the operations comprising:

replicating contents and format of a first computer's operating system clipboard in an operating system clipboard of a second computer, where the replicating operation is conducted responsive to coordinated user instructions submitted at each of the computers via interfaces provided by windows of respective application programs (see col.7, lines 49-50: "The contents of CLIPBOARD A are thus reproduced on CLIPBOARD B" and col.9, lines 1-4: "transmits all the available clipboard formats, thereby allowing general clipboard transfer over the network").

Maltby does not explicitly teach that the messaging application program is an Instant Messaging (IM) application program running an IM window.

Agrawal teaches that a messaging application program is an Instant Messaging (IM) application program running an IM window (see col.2, [0030]: "The URL can be launched or copied to the clipboard with one click, making it easy to share the URL with others via e-mail or instant messaging).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Maltby in view of Agrawal so that messaging application program is an Instant Messaging (IM) application program running an IM window. One would be motivated to do so because Maltby teaches that the applications running on terminal A and terminal B are conferencing software which

are essentially enhancements to the known prior art data communications software (see col.7, lines 17-22).

As per **claim 25**, Maltby teaches a method of communications between first and second computers having an open connection (see Fig.2), the first and second computers running respective application programs providing a window at each computer for displaying an exchange of text messages (see col.6, lines 33-36: "both the first and second computers run conferencing applications, which are responsible for exchanging messages between the first and second computer"), the method comprising operations of:

responsive to occurrence of at least a minimal set of actions in conjunction with the windows (see col.1, lines 51-58: "The user (generally with a mouse and cursor) would identify the text to be copied from the first (server) application, and then select the appropriate menu option to place this text the clipboard"), the application programs automatically negotiating reproduction of contents and format of a clipboard provided by an operating system running at the first computer in a clipboard provided by an operating system running at the second computer (see col.7, lines 49-50: "The contents of CLIPBOARD A are thus reproduced on CLIPBOARD B" and col.9, lines 1-4: "transmits all the available clipboard formats, thereby allowing general clipboard transfer over the network");

where the minimal set of actions includes:

the application program running on the first computer detecting invocation of a predetermined clipboard paste command of the operating system running at

the first computer in conjunction with the window at the first computer (see col.1, lines 51-58: "The user (generally with a mouse and cursor) would identify the text to be copied from the first (server) application, and then select the appropriate menu option to place this text the clipboard");

the application program running on the second computer, presenting a user prompt in conjunction with the window of the second computer (see col.3, lines 38-43: "possible by double clicking on the object as seen from the target application to launch the server application and use it to process the object"), the user prompt including notification that clipboard contents and format from the first computer are available to the second computer (see col.3, lines contains extra information over and above the bit map, text, or whatever representing the appearance of the object: it also contains... a native format");

the IM application program running on the second computer detecting user selection of the user prompt (see col.7, lines 64-67: "and become available for user selection").

Maltby does not explicitly teach that the messaging application program is an Instant Messaging (IM) application program running an IM window.

Agrawal teaches that a messaging application program is an Instant Messaging (IM) application program running an IM window (see col.2, [0030]: "The URL can be launched or copied to the clipboard with one click, making it easy to share the URL with others via e-mail or instant messaging).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to modify the system of Maltby in view of Agrawal so that

messaging application program is an Instant Messaging (IM) application program

running an IM window. One would be motivated to do so because Maltby teaches that

the applications running on terminal A and terminal B are conferencing software which

are essentially enhancements to the known prior art data communications software (see

col.7, lines 17-22).

As per **claim 26**, Maltby teaches a method of communications between first and

second computers having an open connection (see Fig.2), the first and second

computers running respective application programs providing a window at each

computer for displaying an exchange of text messages (see col.6, lines 33-36: "both the

first and second computers run conferencing applications, which are responsible for

exchanging messages between the first and second computer"), the method comprising

operations of:

responsive to receiving user instructions entered in conjunction with at least one

of the windows (see col.1, lines 51-58: "The user (generally with a mouse and cursor)

would identify the text to be copied from the first (server) application, and then select the

appropriate menu option to place this text the clipboard"), the application program at the

first computer importing contents and format of a clipboard provided by an operating

system running at the first computer (see col.7, lines 49-50: "The contents of

CLIPBOARD A are thus reproduced on CLIPBOARD B" and col.9, lines 1-4: "transmits

all the available clipboard formats, thereby allowing general clipboard transfer over the

network");

responsive to receiving user instructions entered in conjunction with at least one

of the windows (see col.6, lines 34-44: "The conferencing applications are also

responsible for interacting via the clipboard with the first and second applications at their

respective computers"), the application program at the first computer transmitting the

uploaded contents and format to the application program at the second computer (see

col.3, lines 28-38: "contains extra information over and above the bit map, text, or

whatever representing the appearance of the object: it also contains... a native format";

and col.7, lines 32-36: "CLIP SEND uses the COMMS system to send a message to

terminal B");

responsive to receiving user instructions entered in conjunction with the window

of the first computer (see col.6, lines 34-44: "The conferencing applications are also

responsible for interacting via the clipboard with the first and second applications at their

respective computers"), the application program at the second computer presenting a

user prompt indicating that clipboard contents and format from the first computer are

available to the second computer (see col.3, lines 38-43: "possible by double clicking on

the object as seen from the target application to launch the server application and use it

to process the object"; col.7, lines 66-67: "become available for user selection"; and

col.8, lines 8-11: "user selects the clipboard entry");

responsive to the second computer detecting predetermined user selection in

conjunction with the user prompt (see col.3, lines 38-43: "possible by double clicking on

the object as seen from the target application to launch the server application and use it

to process the object"), importing the transmitted contents and format into a clipboard

provided by an operating system running at the second computer (see col.8, lines 9-29:

"passes the data to CLIPBOARD B... CLIPBOARD B forwards the data to APPN B").

Maltby does not explicitly teach that the messaging application program is an

Instant Messaging (IM) application program running an IM window.

Agrawal teaches that a messaging application program is an Instant Messaging

(IM) application program running an IM window (see col.2, [0030]: "The URL can be

launched or copied to the clipboard with one click, making it easy to share the URL with

others via e-mail or instant messaging).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to modify the system of Maltby in view of Agrawal so that

messaging application program is an Instant Messaging (IM) application program

running an IM window. One would be motivated to do so because Maltby teaches that

the applications running on terminal A and terminal B are conferencing software which

are essentially enhancements to the known prior art data communications software (see

col.7, lines 17-22).

As per **claim 27**, Maltby teaches a method of communications between first and

second computers having an open connection (see Fig.2), the first and second

computers running respective application programs providing a window at each

computer for displaying an exchange of text messages (see col.6, lines 33-36: "both the

first and second computers run conferencing applications, which are responsible for

exchanging messages between the first and second computer"), the method comprising

operations of:

responsive to the first computer receiving a predetermined user input sequence

including invocation of a predetermined clipboard paste command of the operating

system running at the first computer (see col.1, lines 51-58: "The user (generally with a

mouse and cursor) would identify the text to be copied from the first (server) application,

and then select the appropriate menu option to place this text the clipboard"), where the

predetermined user input sequence is performed in conjunction with the window at the

first computer (see col.6, lines 34-44: "The conferencing applications are also

responsible for interacting via the clipboard with the first and second applications at their

respective computers"), responsive to the first computer receiving the predetermined

user input sequence, the first computer displaying a system message in lieu of

displaying contents of the clipboard, in the IM window of the first computer (see col.4,

lines 41-44: "receiving notification that the first application has submitted material to the

clipboard");

responsive to user entry in conjunction with at least one of the windows (see

col.6, lines 34-44: "The conferencing applications are also responsible for interacting via

the clipboard with the first and second applications at their respective computers"), the

application program at the first computer importing contents and format from a clipboard

provided by an operating system running at the first computer (see col.3, lines 28-38:

"contains extra information over and above the bit map, text, or whatever representing

the appearance of the object: it also contains... a native format"; and col.7, lines 32-36:

"CLIP SEND uses the COMMS system to send a message to terminal B");

responsive to user entry in conjunction with at least one of the windows (see

col.6, lines 34-44: "The conferencing applications are also responsible for interacting via

the clipboard with the first and second applications at their respective computers"), the

application program at the first computer transmitting the uploaded contents and format

to the application program at the second computer (see col.3, lines 28-38: "contains

extra information over and above the bit map, text, or whatever representing the

appearance of the object: it also contains... a native format"; and col.7, lines 32-36:

"CLIP SEND uses the COMMS system to send a message to terminal B");

responsive to user entry in conjunction with the window of the first computer (see

col.6, lines 34-44: "The conferencing applications are also responsible for interacting via

the clipboard with the first and second applications at their respective computers"), the

application program at the second computer, in lieu of displaying contents of the

clipboard in the window of the second computer, displaying a user prompt indicating

that clipboard contents and format from the first computer are available to the second

computer (see col.3, lines 38-43: "possible by double clicking on the object as seen

from the target application to launch the server application and use it to process the

object"; col.7, lines 66-67: "become available for user selection"; and col.8, lines 8-11:

"user selects the clipboard entry"), the user prompt including a link (see col.2, lines 22-

23: "In DDE a link is set up to copy data from a first application (the server) to a second

application (the client)");

responsive to the second computer detecting user activation of the link (see

col.3, lines 38-43: "possible by double clicking on the object as seen from the target

application to launch the server application and use it to process the object"),

performing operations including importing the transmitted contents and format into a

clipboard provided by an operating system running at the second computer (see col.8,

lines 9-29: "passes the data to CLIPBOARD B... CLIPBOARD B forwards the data to

APPN B").

Maltby does not explicitly teach that the messaging application program is an

Instant Messaging (IM) application program running an IM window.

Agrawal teaches that a messaging application program is an Instant Messaging

(IM) application program running an IM window (see col.2, [0030]: "The URL can be

launched or copied to the clipboard with one click, making it easy to share the URL with

others via e-mail or instant messaging).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to modify the system of Maltby in view of Agrawal so that

messaging application program is an Instant Messaging (IM) application program

running an IM window. One would be motivated to do so because Maltby teaches that

the applications running on terminal A and terminal B are conferencing software which

are essentially enhancements to the known prior art data communications software (see

col.7, lines 17-22).

Maltby does not explicitly teach of a user prompt including a hyperlink.

Agrawal teaches a user prompt including a hyperlink (see col.2, [0030]: "The

URL can be launched or copied to the clipboard with one click, making it easy to share

the URL with others via e-mail or instant messaging").

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to modify the system of Maltby in view of Agrawal by implementing

a user prompt including a hyperlink. One would be motivated to do so because

hyperlink is a user-friendly means (click or select) of referencing or navigating to the

data and automatically bringing the data to the user. Maltby teaches of linking to

retrieve a copy of the data from the server (see col.2, lines 22-29).

DEPENDENT:

As per **claim 16**, which depends on claim 11, Maltby further where completion of

the replicating operation is conditioned on the application program running on the

second computer receiving user selection of the user prompt (see col.8, lines 9-29).

Maltby does not explicitly teach that the messaging application program is an

Instant Messaging (IM) application.

Agrawal teaches that a messaging application program is an Instant Messaging

(IM) application program (see col.2, [0030]: "The URL can be launched or copied to the

clipboard with one click, making it easy to share the URL with others via e-mail or

instant messaging).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to modify the system of Maltby in view of Agrawal so that

messaging application program is an Instant Messaging (IM) application program. One

would be motivated to do so because Maltby teaches that the applications running on

terminal A and terminal B are conferencing software which are essentially

enhancements to the known prior art data communications software (see col.7, lines 17-

22).

As per **claim 17**, which depends on claim 11, Maltby does not explicitly teach

that the user prompt comprising a hyperlink.

Agrawal teaches that the user prompt comprising a hyperlink (see col.2, [0030]:

"The URL can be launched or copied to the clipboard with one click, making it easy to

share the URL with others via e-mail or instant messaging").

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to modify the system of Maltby in view of Agrawal by implementing

a user prompt comprising a hyperlink. One would be motivated to do so because

hyperlink is a user-friendly means (click or select) of referencing or navigating to the

data and automatically bringing the data to the user. Maltby teaches of linking to

retrieve a copy of the data from the server (see col.2, lines 22-29).

As per **claim 18**, which depends on claim 16, Maltby further teaches that the

clipboard of the operating system running at the first computer having been populated

by a document fragment from a given source application program (see col.1, lines 51-

54);

the user prompt further including identification of the given source application

program (see col.8, lines 40-43).

As per **claim 19**, which depends on claim 16, Maltby further teaches that the clipboard of the operating system running at the first computer having been populated by differently formatted versions of a document fragment from a source application program (see col.1, lines 34-35);

the replicating operation placing the differently formatted versions of the document fragment into the clipboard of the operating system of the second computer (see col.1, lines 27-31), reserving choice as between the versions to any application programs running on the second computer receiving a predetermined user input sequence including invocation of a predetermined paste command of the operating system running at the second computer (see col.1, lines 35-37).

As per **claim 23**, which depends on claim 11, Maltby teaches further comprising: responsive to the first computer receiving the predetermined user input sequence, the first computer displaying a system message in lieu of displaying contents of the clipboard in the IM window of the first computer (see col.4, lines 41-44).

As per **claim 24**, which depends on claim 11, Maltby further teaches where the operation of the IM application program running on the second computer presenting a user prompt in conjunction with the IM Window of the second computer is performed in lieu of any display in the IM window of the second computer of the clipboard provided by the operating system running at the first computer (see col.3, lines 38-43; col.7, lines 66-67; and col.8, lines 8-11).

Response to Arguments

7.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 11-27 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. Maltby alone remains to teach all the limitations of claim 20 and Maltby teaches all the limitations of claims 11-19 and 21-27 except the element of an "Instant Messaging (IM)" and "hyperlink". Agrawal has been cited to explicitly teach the missing limitations.

The applicant(s) argue that Maltby lacks any concern with the "user interface for replicating the format and content of an operating system clipboard".

In response, although Maltby does not stress the "user interface" aspect of the invention, Maltby is very concerned with "replicating the format and content of the operating system clipboard" (see col.4, lines 45-54 and throughout Maltby's patent). Maltby however, teaches that the OLE is implemented by conferencing software, which is designated as peer-to-peer software known to one of ordinary skill in the art to encompass text messaging. However, clarify or discern and ambiguities, the examiner has cited Agrawal, who clearly teaches of an Instant Messaging application. For these reasons, amended claim 11 remains rejected.

Based on the argument above, the claims 12-27 have also been rejected.

Agrawal is cited merely to teach the limitation of an "instant messaging application" and a "hyperlink" because Maltby explicitly teaches all the other limitations of the presently pending claims.

Conclusion

8.   For the reasons above, claims 11-27 have been rejected and remain pending.

9.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael Y. Won whose telephone number is 571-272-3993. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th: 7AM-5PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Saleh Najjar can be reached on 571-272-4006. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Michael Won/

Primary Examiner

October 17, 2007